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# The Weekly Louisianian.

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VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, DEC. 25, 1880. NUMBER 28.



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June 6, 1874.

DR. J. T. NEWMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

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## The President's Message.

For the benefit of our friends in the interior of the State who may not have had an opportunity to read the salient features of President Hayes' last message we publish the subjoined extracts which are by far the best things done by him since he has been in the White House:

"Continued opposition to the full and free enjoyment of the rights of citizenship conferred upon the colored people by the recent amendments to the constitution still prevails in several of the slave-holding States. It has, perhaps, not been manifested in the recent election to any large extent in acts of violence or intimidation. It has, however, by fraudulent practices in connection with the ballots, with the regulations as to the places and manner of voting, and with counting, returning and canvassing the votes cast, been successful in defeating the exercise of the right preservative of all rights, the right of suffrage, which the constitution expressly confers upon our enfranchised citizens.

It is the desire of the good people of the whole country that sectionalism as a factor in our politics should disappear. They prefer that no section of the country should be united in solid opposition to any other section. The disposition to refuse a prompt and hearty obedience to the equal rights amendments to the constitution is all that now stands in the way of a complete obliteration of sectional lines in our political contests. As long as either of these amendments is flagrantly violated or disregarded, it is safe to assume that the people who placed them in the constitution as embodying the legitimate results of the war for the Union, and who believe them to be wise and necessary, will continue to act together and to insist that they shall be obeyed. The paramount question still is as to the enjoyment of the right by every American citizen who has the requisite qualifications to freely cast his vote and to have it honestly counted. With this question rightly settled the country will be relieved of the contentions of the past, bygones will indeed be bygones, and political and party issues with respect to economy and efficiency of administration, internal improvements, the tariff, domestic taxation, education, finance, and other important subjects, will then receive their full share of attention; but resistance to and nullification of the results of the war will unite together in resolute purpose for their support all who maintain the authority of the government and the perpetuity of the Union, and who adequately appreciate the value of the victory achieved. This determination proceeds from no hostile sentiment or feeling to any part of the people of our country, or to any of their interests. The inviolability of the amendments rests upon the fundamental principles of our government. They are the solemn expression of the will of the people of the United States.

The sentiment that the constitutional rights of all our citizens must be maintained does not grow weaker. It will continue to control the government of the country. Happily the history of the late election shows that in many parts of the country where opposition to the fifteenth amendment has heretofore prevailed it is diminishing, and is likely to cease altogether if firm and well-considered action is taken by Congress. I trust the House of Representatives and the Senate, which have the right to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members, will see to it that every case of violation of the letter or spirit of the fifteenth amendment is thoroughly investigated, and that no benefit from such violation shall accrue to any person or party. It will be the duty of the Executive, with sufficient appropriations for the purpose, to prosecute un paringly all who have been engaged in depriving citizens of the rights guaranted to them by the constitution.

It is not, however, to be forgotten that the best and surest guarantee of the primary rights of citizenship is to be found in that capacity for self-protection which can belong only to a people whose right to universal suffrage is supported by universal education. The means at the command of the local and State authorities are, in many cases, wholly inadequate to furnish free instruction to all who need it. This is especially true where, before emancipation, the education of the people was neglected or prevented, in the interest of slavery. Firmly convinced that the subject of popular education deserves the earnest attention of the people of the whole country, with a view to wise and comprehensive action by the government of the United States, I respectfully recommend that Congress, by suitable legislation and with proper safeguards, supplement the local educational funds in the several States where the grave duties and responsibilities of citizenship have been devolved on uneducated people, by devoting to the purpose grants of the public lands, and, if necessary, by appropriations from the Treasury of the United States. Whatever government can fairly do to promote free popular education ought to be done. Wherever general education is found, peace, virtue, and social order prevail, and civil and religious liberty are secure.

A comprehensive improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries is a matter of transcendent importance. These great waterways comprise a system of inland transportation spread like network over a large portion of the United States, and navigable to the extent of many thousands of miles. Producers and consumers alike have a common interest in such unequaled facilities for cheap transportation. Geographically, commercially, and politically, they are the strongest tie between the various sections of the country.—These channels of communication and interchange are the property of the Nation. Its jurisdiction is paramount over their waters, and the plainest principles of public interest require their intelligent and careful supervision, with a view to their protection, improvement, and the enhancement of their usefulness.

## Emancipation in Brazil.

A dispatch from the capital of Brazil gives the information that the Senate, or conservative body of the Brazilian Parliament, has passed the bill rendering Protestants, naturalized foreigners, and freedmen eligible to seats in the Chamber of Deputies, or lower house of the Legislative Assembly. The Roman Catholic, it should be understood, is the established religion in Brazil. Dissenters, up to this time, have enjoyed all political and civil rights with the exception that they have not been allowed seats in the Chamber of Deputies. This new Senate bill removes this restriction as to dissenters and other proscribed classes, and the action is the more significant because the Senators are virtually appointed by the Emperor and hold for life.

In connection with this dispatch is another, stating that in the Chamber of Deputies Mr. Hillard, United States Minister, had been attacked for his anti-slavery attitude, and that his presence at an anti-slavery banquet had been made the subject of Parliamentary inquiry. To those who remember the Hon. Henry W. Hilliard as one of the old Whigs and conservatives of the South, this announcement will be more startling and more interesting than the other.

The anti-slavery agitation in Brazil bore fruit in 1871 in the shape of a law which declared that from that date every child born of slave parents should be free; that all slaves belonging to the State or to the Imperial household should be set free at once; and that an emancipation fund should be provided for the ransom of a certain number of slaves annually.

This plan of gradual emancipation has involved many disappointments to those who originated the scheme, and has caused much dissatisfaction among the negroes still held as slaves. For some years there has been a growing sentiment in favor of immediate emancipation of all the slaves. This sentiment is fostered by the Brazilian Anti-Slavery Association, and under date of Oct. 19, 1880, Deputy Joaqaim Nabuco, president of that society, addressed a letter to Mr. Hilliard, in which he asked the American Minister's views on immediate emancipation, information in his possession as to its success in the United States, and his assistance in convincing the planters of Brazil that "free labor is infinitely superior in every respect to forced and unremunerated labor."

Under date of Oct. 25 Mr. Hilliard replied at length, stating that, while he was not disposed to obtrude his opinions on any of the institutions of Brazil, he did not feel at liberty to withhold the information asked. After reviewing the history of slavery in the Southern States, and referring briefly to the struggle that precipitated emancipation in this country, Mr. Hilliard declared that he was among those who favored gradual emancipation. He then shows that abolition of slavery was a great benefit to both whites and colored people in the South, and commits himself unreservedly to the policy pursued in this country. For Brazil he recommends that a time be fixed for the enfranchisement of all the slaves, and he suggests as a date at which slavery shall end forever in Brazil, the 28th day of September, 1887.

This letter was published in the Rio *News* with the following editorial comment:

"We can heartily commend the letter to our Brazilian readers, not as the interference of a foreigner in Brazilian domestic affairs, but as the mature judgment of a gentleman who has not only learned the economic errors of slave labor, but who has the highest interests of this Empire at heart and earnestly wishes to see emancipation effected as a measure of substantial progress."

Notwithstanding this hearty indorsement, Mr. Hilliard's letter seems to have created a commotion among the planters and the pro-slavery members of the Chamber of Deputies. The indications are that his relations to the agitation will be made the subject of legislative inquiry, and the discussion may lead to unlooked-for results. Dom Pedro's warm feeling toward the United States and his admiration for many features of our political system are well known. In Brazil the Emperor, liberal-minded and progressive, has been a leader in reform, and it is probable that Mr. Hilliard's letter was written with his approval.

But be this as it may, the spectacle of an old Southern Whig, and an advocate of gradual emancipation in this country, becoming in Brazil the adviser of those who favor immediate and universal emancipation, is not without its lesson. It is but another proof of the power of accomplished facts to remove prejudice and give shape to new impulses and convictions.

According to the census of 1872 there were in Brazil 8,223,620 free people and 1,476,567 slaves. The present movement, originating with the Brazilian Anti-Slavery Society and encouraged by the United States Minister at the Brazilian capital, is to give these slaves their freedom at once, or within a few years.—*Inter-Ocean.*

## Governor St. John.

THE ELOQUENT KANSAN'S ADDRESS ON THE 'EXODUSTERS" IN HIS STATE. THEY ARE NOW MOSTLY SELF-SUPPORTING, AND ALL GOOD CITIZENS STRONG FOR PROHIBITION.

Governor St. John of Kansas, spoke last night at Farwell Hall, on the subject of the negro exodus. The Governor has come into national prominence lately, not only by reason of his connection with the Northern movement of the colored men of the South, but by his recent re-election to the gubernatorial chair on a platform which pledges the State government to prohibition, and forbids the manufacture as well as the sale of liquor within the State of Kansas. On the latter movement he will speak to-night at Farwell Hall. In reference to the exodus he spoke with the deep feeling born of intimate acquaintance with the people whom it fell to his lot as Governor to welcome to the State, and for whom the State has generously provided. His manner as a speaker is singularly breezy and enthusiastic, and he held the attention of his audience to the close.

He expressed a regret, in opening, that so few people were present, because he was to speak of a subject that before many years, possibly before many months, might become of interest and importance to the entire country. Twenty-five years ago the pro-slavery men, with guns in their hands, were fighting to force the negroes into Kansas as slaves. Free men met them, fought them back, and won a glorious victory, [Applause.] To-day the very element that fought to force the negro into Kansas are opposed to his entering, the State, on the ground that the climate is too cold, and the poor colored man would freeze to death there. [Laughter.] When they

FIRST BEGAN TO ARRIVE

at Wyandotte in 1873—penniless, naked, friendless, miserable-looking objects of pity—and the people of Kansas were told that thousands more were on their way from the South, he was appealed to, as the Governor of the State, to issue a proclamation forbidding their coming. But he remembered that of the 100,000 white emigrants into Kansas 100,000 were poor men: that to the bone and muscle and brain of poor men Kansas owed her glorious position as a State; that at Osawatomie the tree of liberty was planted by old John Brown, whose soul was still marching on; he had seen it actually demonstrated that corn planted and hoed by colored men grew as rapidly as that planted and hoed by white men, brought as much money; he remembered that corn was wealth, and a bushel of corn was worth a ton of race prejudice, and he said, "Let them come."

Speaking of the causes of the exodus, he cited the case of an old colored man, nearly 90, without money, food, or friends, who told him he knew he couldn't work, "but," he added, "Massa, der's one thing I kin do. I kin be buried here in free Kansas."

The investigating committee which he organized, and which inquired into the causes of the exodus among the refugees themselves, found that they had been bull-dozed, outraged, cheated, wronged in every conceivable way, not permitted to vote, their leaders killed, and the masses of them intimidated and frightened till they did not dare even to talk about going to Kansas. As showing how the colored people were

SWINDLED BY THE DOMINANT RACE

at the South, he exhibited a bill produced by one of the refugees who came from Edward's Landing, Miss., and curiously enough one of the white men who came from Mississippi to inquire of Governor St. John as to how the exodus might be stopped, was the man who made out this bill. In this account half a pound of dog-leg tobacco was charged at 25 cents; molasses, $1.50 a gallon (worth 40 cents in Chicago); bacon, 20 cents per pound; brogans, $2.50@3 a pair; flour, $14 a barrel, and other things in proportion. The money sent for the relief of the refugees had been spent in erecting barracks for their accommodation, a general headquarters, with storehouses, etc., and in forwarding them westward.

Gov. St. John took occasion to pay a tribute to Mrs. Elizabeth L. Comstock and Mrs. Laura Havilland, who, in this work, had been faithful, honest, earnest, and prayerful, stinting themselves in order to do more for these oppressed people. God, said Gov. St. John, never made two nobler, grander women.

He estimated that 60,000 colored people had come into Kansas since 1877, of whom, perhaps, 40,000 remained, while 20,000 had been forwarded to Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. There had been spent about $50,000 in their behalf.—Ninety per cent of them, perhaps, needed help at the start, but only temporarily, because they quickly became self-supporting. God's hand was in this work, and whenever they fell short of funds

HELP INVARIABLY ARRIVED

from some unexpected quarter. Morally, the refugees were getting along well. They were well-behaved, sober, industrious, and fully 80 per cent of their votes this fall were in favor of prohibition. [Applause.] He felt if Abraham Lincoln were living, that greatest and truest of all Americans would prefer to see some of these people acquire homes in his own State of Illinois. He appealed to the country, whose captive soldiers, escaping from Southern prison pens, had always found a friend in the log-cabin of the colored man, not to turn away now from the refugees from Southern tyranny.

Gov. St. John predicted that the exodus would continue, and would increase in magnitude until the people of the South gave to the black man protection at the ballot-box, protection for his property, allowed him to vote according to the dictates of his own conscience, and respected the sanctity of his home. These given them, they would prefer to stay in the South, but as matters now stood their feeling was expressed in the remark of a colored man to him, that he would rather be shot than sent back. We had had enough temporizing on this question, and he (Gov. St. John) favored assuring the black man in the South all the rights that we now enjoyed in the Northern States.—*Inter-Ocean.*

# The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, DEC. 25, 1880.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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## Here We Are Again.

For reasons too numerous to mention and too unpleasant to recount, the LOUISIANIAN, on the 3rd of last July, tendered its *au revoir* with the promise that on the return of its proprietor it would again enter upon its allotted work.

We have been quite late in keeping that promise and frankly confess seriously contemplated not keeping it at all. But as most of our valued exchanges continued to arrive with each daily mail and we saw how much others were doing in their respective localities, we were constantly reminded that there still remained something for us to do in Louisiana.

The great struggle for the material, moral and political elevation of our people is still pending, and the necessity of calm, healthy and practical advice to the masses is just as great now as at any period in the history of the race, if not greater. Deeply impressed with this fact and restless and unhappy in a state of idleness, when there is so much that needs to be done, we have, after the most careful consideration, concluded to take our place in the ranks and do what we can, in our humble way, for the furtherance of the common cause.

True to our motto—"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"—we shall endeavor to avoid blind partisanship and be governed by a broad catholicity in the discussion of men and measures and labor to advance the material interest of the whole people.

It affords us pleasure to inform the public that we are to be assisted in our labor by Messrs. T. de S. Tucker, H. C. C. Astwood and Willie R. Suffold.

With the aid of these gentlemen, our able corps of correspondents and contributors—which we have reason to believe will be steadily enlarged—we are determined to keep the LOUISIANIAN fully abreast with the times and make it pre-eminently the people's paper.

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Our parish exchanges state that the cotton crop will be fully one-third short this season. We hope this estimate is not correct as it would be a severe loss to all classes engaged in planting.

—Christmas gift!

—A merry Christmas to you and all of your family.

—Hon B. K. Bruce has our thanks for Congressional Record.

—It is a great pity that the hindsight of President Hayes wasn't his foresight.

—Hon John Sherman will accept thanks for a copy of his annual report.

Congress adjourned for the holidays last Tuesday, It will meet again Jan 5, 1881.

—Most of our exchanges continued to come to our office during suspension. Thanks, gentlemen—many thanks.

Col. Robt. Harlan celebrated his 64th birthday recently at his home in Cincinnati. It was a brilliant affair according to press reports.

Out of use for six months things in our office were rather difficult to get in smooth running order. The paper will improve with each issue. "Mind that now."

The nomination of Hon. Wm. B. Woods as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was confirmed by the U. S. Senate last Tuesday. The Judge is a stalwart.

—It looks as if Hon. John Sherman will be elected U. S. Senator from Ohio without opposition. Ohio will honor herself by honoring him and maintain a front seat in the counsels of the Nation.

—The stand taken by the consolidated bond holders of the city at the meeting held in the Mayor's office, Wednesday evening, will compel every property holder in the city to join the tax resisters' association if it is persisted in.

The colored citizens of Los Angeles California have petitioned the Board of Education to abolish the colored school at that place. The colored citizens in many of the parishes of this State would be glad to have schools of any kind.

—Our correspondents, "Index," "Marba," "Rolla," "Toothpick," "Wesley," "Watchman," "Argus," and all of the other able contributors to the columns of the LOUISIANIAN, connected with it at the time of suspension, are cordially invited to resume their relations with the paper.

If the following paragraph from the *People's Vindicator* aint treason most foul and natural then we would like to know what is:

The New Orleans Democrat complains that the "woods are full" of people in its city who talk and act on the "befo the wah" idea. Same thing here. Politics and business all based on "befo the wah."

—The Omaha *Bee* contains more far western news than any other paper on our exchange list. The efforts of the publishers to draw immigration to that fertile region by circulating sample copies of the weekly among eastern farmers is commendable. The *Bee* is mailed free to any applicant who forwards his address to the daily *Bee*, Omaha, Nebraska.

HON. ANDREW J. DUMONT was the recipient of many congratulations, last Wednesday, upon his confirmation as Naval Officer. His extensive circle of friends has been enlarged by his modesty and urbanity since his promotion to the Naval office, and his confirmation by the United States Senate is cordially approved by the Republicans of the State.

While Louisiana and other Southern States are holding out all sorts of inducements to other than colored laborers the Western States are quietly drawing off our neglected colored laborers and the *Democrat* of this city truly says: "If Kansas and Indiana keep filling up with exodus negroes at the present rates there will be money in *coppering* the cotton crop next year."

—The *Christian Recorder* thinks the appetite for office among the colored people is entiraly too sharp. It says:

Colored Americans, like white Americans, should receive the recognition from the new administration which their services and qualifications demand; but to send out hundreds of people to hunt offices as they hunt rabbits, is not in keeping with sound counsel, and it is the high office of the colored press to give sound advice to our greatly distressed people.

—THE HAWKEYE AND THE RAINEY BOOM.—The Burlington *Hawkeye* is the only one of our Republican exchanges which seems to be in earnest in advocating the claims of Rainey of South Carolina, as clerk of the next house. And yet it is about time for the Republicans to deal fairly and impartially with the colored man in the matter of distributing offices. There are hundreds of Federal offices at the South which have been given to white Republicans not on the score of their influence or intelligence, but because they happen to be white.—Atlanta Constitution.

After reading the above who will say John Brown's soul is not marching on?

HON. JOHN R. LYNCH, the Republican candidate for Congress in the shoestring district of Mississippi, has secured the services of Judge J. S. Morris, one of the ablest lawyers in that State, counsel in his contest with Gen. Chalmers, and is actively engaged in taking testimony.

Mr. Lynch made an active and manly canvass of his district and was rewarded for his labor by a handsome victory, but the Democracy by the most shameless effrontery and fraud have cheated him out of the certificate. It is, however, consoling to know that he has a court of appeal that will right the wrong and the people of his district will—all the same—have the benefit of his valuable services; he will be the only colored man in the Forty-seventh Congress.

## The President's Message.

The last and final message of President Hayes, though far from being a brilliant paper, is, nevertheless in some of its features, one of the most remarkable documents of the kind which ever came from the Nation's Executive. The LOUISIANIAN will be pardoned from taking anything like a review of the paper at this late day in consideration of its importance, especially to the colored race and to this section of the country.

The temporary suspension of this journal has not lessened its interest in all matters pertaining both to the general welfare and chiefly to the class for whom it was founded, and has in all these years been sustained at a dead outlay of means to its owner. If it were possible the LOUISIANIAN would do more than ever in the future to promote the welfare of the special class for whom it exists. With this prefatory remark, we proceed to notice the three most salient points in the President's message, which appear on our first page.

Throughout the entire paper the President expressed himself with a fullness on every topic of importance which left not a particle of room to doubt his position on all those points. But we of the South in general, and the colored people in particular, are mainly interested in the recommendations of an untrammelled suffrage, the improvement of the Mississippi, and the institution of national means to educate the people.

This last recommendation is based on a conviction that the masses of our race who were emancipated suddenly by the unforeseen exigencies of war can never discharge the full duties of citizenship both with credit to themselves and to the safety of the Nation while cursed with perceptible ignorance, the chief legacy that has been left them by the vile institution in which they were reared. This action of the Executive and the prompt acquiescence of the Congress therein, so far as the Senate is concerned, is the first move in the right direction to a radical solution of the difficult Negro question. All the makeshifts and expedients of legislation; all the nostrums of politicians and the violence of private citizens who disgrace the livery of their Maker will never, with safety to the liberties of this country, bid down the sceptre of black ignorance in the absence of the spelling book and the school room. It is withal an economic investment for the Nation to expend millions, if need be, to educate our race; for the turmoil, misrule and unhappiness which springs from the exercise of an ignorant suffrage in the hands of millions, must always counterbalance the remedial agencies applied, if not full and effective. Contrary to the prediction of many eminent economists and philosophers, the Negro has proven himself in freedom to be the most efficient factor in the South in adding to the National wealth. If, in addition to his muscle power, his mind can be developed to enable him to discharge with credit his political rights, the country and especially the Southern portion of it, would comparatively soon forget the ills which came from sudden emancipation. But the Negro is not the only person whom this suggestion of the President should benefit. The "poor white trash" of the South, so called, stand equally as much in need of the schoolmaster. His ignorance is the most effective weapon in the possession of the superior class of his race in keeping alive sectional issues and misunderstanding with the Negro. The tranquility of the Republic demand therefore the education of the poor unlettered whites of this section as much as that of the blacks. No remedial agency for the sectional woes which afflict this country can consistently ignore this unfortunate class. In the ready acceptance of the President's recommendation by the educational bill, which passed the Senate on the 17th, we see a faint streak of a bright, unclouded sky in the future of the country. The process of dispelling the hideous night of ignorance may be long and tedious, and many of this generation may not ever live to realize the happy result, but that our race will yet be disenthralled from the last and most determined of its many enemies — ignorance — and the country learn to know of ignorant Negro citizenship only in history, is as certain as the rising of the morning sun.

## Not Too Soon.

Dr. Tanner says in the *Recorder*:

Not a few of our colored exchanges are urging the duty of the incoming administration to give Senator Bruce a Cabinet position. About the only reason we do not join in the general chorus is, that we do not think anything will come of it. To be a member of the President's Cabinet is a position so exalted that we shall throw up our hats if any colored American reach it within the next twenty years.

This is precisely the idea that was taught the colored men of the South upon their becoming citizens and the precedent established through it still afflicts us. If influential and leading colored men such as the able editor of the leading colored paper of the country, is prepared to admit, even indirectly, that it is "too soon" to place a colored American in a Cabinet position, of course our Caucasian brethren will accept the suggestion and our worthy contemporary may not be able to throw up his hat within the next century.

In the late election the colored voters rendered substantial service to the successful party and are entitled to marked consideration; and we believe General Garfield is just the man that will recognize this fact and accord them ample recognition. Whether he will be able in the selection of his Cabinet to recognize the colored element or not, we have no means of knowing; but we do know that such an act would be a manly, patriotic and just recognition of the race, and only commensurate with the great service rendered by them in the late election.

While not prepared to urge it as a duty, we do not hesitate to say, it would be a very handsome and proper thing for Gen'l Garfield to do.

It is not too soon to accord, them this substantial recognition. The presence of Senator Bruce in the United States Senate for the past six years has had a wonderful effect upon the American public in allaying its prejudice and compelling recognition of the political status of the colored race; and the appointment of a colored man to a Cabinet position would be worth more, and do more, toward securing them political equality than a standing army in the South or volumes of Congressional enactments.

## Call for a Negro National Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—The Republican Union of Missouri, an organization embracing in its membership the most prominent and influential negro men of St. Louis, at a regular meeting to-night issued the following call for a national convention:

"The negro has reached a significant juncture in citizenship. The hour is propitious for the enhancement of that citizenship. Our vote is an indispensable factor. It can grant triumph or secure defeat, and it should receive the respect due its power. Whatever is less is not the dignity of citizenship, whatever is less than citizenship is peonage and serfdom. With our party in power our advancement should be assured. Wise counsel and prompt action is required. The fair recognition of a race in the civil regulation of a government is accomplished.—Again, in an entire section the new amendments are practically abrogated; labor is unremunerated, life and property insecure, and terrorism prostrates the American ballot. With a view to the importance of these great questions, and the opportunity to make representation of our cause, the Republican Union of Missouri urgently call upon the patriotic and public-spirited negro men of the United States to assemble in council at Washington City, March 3, 1881.

J. MILTON TURNER, President.
P. MURRAY, Vice President.
ALFRED BURGESS, Secretary."

The above call appeared in our daily contemporaries on the 15th inst., and we publish it without approval or disapproval.

Timely conventions of the people in a Republic are not only right and proper, but sometimes a necessity. They are the very best channels through which to reach the heart and conscience of the public and to petition the government for a redress of grievances, or to confer rights and privileges. Is the time proposed really propitious? That's the question.


FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

By the Month, Week or Day,

—AT—

227....CUSTOMHOUSE STREET....227

Corner of Treme street,

feb6 NEW ORLEANS.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

On and after Sept. 22, 1879. Tains will depart and arrive as follows, from Caliope street depot:

DEPART.

Express No. 1..... 7:45 a. m.
Mail No. 3..... 4:30 p. m.
Mixed No. 9..... 2:30 a. m.

ARRIVE.

Mail No. 2..... 7:15 a. m.
Express No. 4..... 11:35 a. m.
Mixed No. 10..... 8:45 p. m.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily; Nos. 9 and daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to St. Louis and Louisville, and through to Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Improved sleeping and reclining chair to Chattanooga daily, without change.

Tickets for sale, berths secured and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELDON Agent.
J. W. COLEMAN, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Ag't.
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DR. J. T. NEWMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

No. 512 St. Andrew St.

T. B. STAMPS,

COTTON

—AND—

SUGAR FACTOR

—AND—

*GENER'L COMMISSION MERCHANT*

Office:
21 Union street.

NEW ORLEANS,

Consignments solicited of

COTTON,

RICE,

SUGAR,

MOLASSES,

—AND—

COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Account sales promptly rendered and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments, and purchases made in this market at lowest rates for account of my friends. 5-3

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Cor. Camp and Canal streets.

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*Assets at their market value* - - - - 619,895 46

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Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia. feb10

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*CROCKERY DEALER,*

Is now Located at his Old Stand,

174.....Canal Street.....174

(Opposite Varieties Theatre.)

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUTTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

FIRST CLASS BOARD, by the Day, Week or Month, 1512 L street N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. S. D. REVELS, Proprietress. 11-29

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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

*Take Notice.*

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS A.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110.400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $30,000..... | $30,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 10,000..... | 10,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 5,000..... | 5,000 |
| 2 Prizes of | 2,500..... | 5,000 |
| 5 Prizes of | 1,000..... | 5,000 |
| 20 Prizes of | 500..... | 10,000 |
| 100 Prizes of | 100..... | 10,000 |
| 200 Prizes of | 50..... | 10,000 |
| 500 Prizes of | 20..... | 10,000 |
| 1000 Prizes of | 10..... | 10,000 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are..... | $2 700 |
| 9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are..... | 1,800 |
| 9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000prize, are..... | 900 |
| 1857 Prizes, amounting to..... | $110,400 |

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.
Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.
Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of Jan. 11, 1881, ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.
Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to
M. A. DAUPHIN, President.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-3-1y

# The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, DEC. 25, 1880.


Canal street was a perfect bouquet Wednesday afternoon.

The church attendance is not what it ought to be in this city.

The estimate of expenses for the city government for 1881 is $1,675,486.49.

The ball season was opened by the *Francs Amis* Saturday evening very brilliantly.

Mardi Gras comes on March 1st this season and don't you let it escape your memory.

The sensation of the week was the alleged attempt of a well known broker to bribe Judge Lazarus.

The Hebrew fair for the benefit of the Touro Hospital closed last Wednesday night after a very successful week.

Parties sending complimentaries to the LOUISIANIAN will please remember that the staff numbers four persons.

A grand supper will be given by the Young Ladies' Benevolent Association on the 28th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Waker.

In the week ending Dec. 15, 1880, Judge Billings, of the U. S. Circuit Court, rendered judgments against the city for half million dollars.

Quite a number of prominent gentlemen from the parishes were in the city during the past week, among whom were Messrs. Allain, Landry, Gla and Roberson.

The recently elected city officials have been installed in their respective offices and it is very questionable whether they or their predecessors are entitled to congratulations.

The Hebrew school building is to be purchased, for the Southern University and it is the intention of the board of trustees to have it ready to receive students early in January.

The remains of Philip Stelz, who mysteriously disappeared six years ago, was found in the swamp in the rear of the city during the past week. An examination of the skeleton failed to disclose any marks of violence.

From the number of deaths resulting from shooting by police officers in this city it would seem that they are entirely too handy with their revolvers. Wm. Robinson, shot in the side by officer Cooper, died Thursday morning.

On Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., the Terpsichorean Social Circle met at Miss St. Leger's, corner St Philip and Claiborne, and perfected arrangements for their "hop" to be given Christmas night. It is also understood that the Social will entertain their friends some time in January by giving a grand soiree. Its membership is composed principally of young ladies and gentlemen of our French population with a good sprinkling of our up-town gents. Success to them.

One of the most enjoyable events of the season took place at Cottrell's Hall Monday evening, given by sixteen ladies and gentlemen, of which Mr. A. P. Williams is conceded by all to be the leader. We noted with pleasure the introduction of the new dances—Continentals, Prince Imperials, Varieties, New York and Pinafore lancers—in which the ladies and gentlemen acquitted themselves with skill and grace. The ladies, with their dainty aprons and piquant caps, could not have failed to melt the hearts of the most fastideous. At 12 o'clock the guests marched to the supper room where the tables were fairly laden with a most bounteous repast. During supper, mirth, wit and sparks of humor were never more plentiful.


THE

# PEOPLE'S

## TRUE FRIEND.

## COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SPEE DILY CURE

## ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Experimenting upon himself the Manufacturer of this powe recently discovered that it will also cure the worst kind o and remove a deep-rooted **CORN** in five or six days.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2 00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

*J. S. CLANCY,*

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22


## THE WEEKLY

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O O O U U I S I A A N NN I A A N NN
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## ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

### OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more m respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosper our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

### POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the c white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming g recent emancipation of our people from the domination of p olit ders renders this desideratum possible.

### HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered wher malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

*AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,*

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

*EDUCATION.*

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

*FINAL.*

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we sh receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identifi with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we sh untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onero to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

*NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.*

### CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of a privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or rels, or other suitable receptacles, f moval by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infections and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fœcal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of clernliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seven ty pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.


ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal, 180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

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Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore. 8-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S

*FASHION MAGAZINE,*

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing an instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

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Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

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Mee's 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

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J. V Laboustrie.....S W.
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H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
T. V. Deslonde.....Sec'y.

Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

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Richard Douse.....J. W.
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Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

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F W Barrington .....Sec'y

Meets at Monroe, La.

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Meets 2d Friday each month, Camp and Common.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

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THE INTER-OCEAN.

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*FOR 1881.*

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is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

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Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

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are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

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WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND
THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

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| Harper's Magazine, one year | $4 00 |
| Harper's Weekly, one year | 4 00 |
| Harper's Bazar, one year | 4 00 |
| The THREE above named publications, one year | 10 00 |
| Any TWO above named, one year | 7 00 |
| Harper's Young People, one year | 1 50 |

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

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From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the wors of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

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N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22


# THE WEEKLY

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## ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

## OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more m respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosper our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

## POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes— the colore white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; re recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political tri m enders this desideratum possible.

## HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fost ered wher malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peo ple will ele vate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

*AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,*

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our la ge and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

*EDUCATION.*

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to m a ters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the en lightenment of the masses.

*FINAL.*

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we sh receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identifi with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we sh untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onero to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

*NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.*

## CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health :

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH. } of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880. }

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or - rels, or other suitable recepatcles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fœcal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate qantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chlorice of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seven ty pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.


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## LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

*Take Notice.*

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises. I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

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THE GRAND MONTHLY
TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS A.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

**$30,000.**

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

***$110.400.***

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $30,000 | $30,0 0 |
| 1 Prize of | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 5, 00 | 5,000 |
| 2 Prizes of | 2,500 | 5.000 |
| 5 Prizes of | 1,000 | 5.000 |
| 20 Prizes of | 500 | 10,000 |
| 100 Prizes of | 100 | 10,000 |
| 200 Prizes of | 50 | 10,000 |
| 500 Prizes of | 20 | 10,000 |
| 1000 Prizes of | 10 | 10,000 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are | $2 700 |
| 9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are | 1,800 |
| 9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are | 900 |
| 1857 Prizes, amounting to | $110,400 |

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of Jan. 11, 1881,

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-3-1y